

Amendments to the Claim:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1 (currently amended). Method for obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag from a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of

- i) providing at least one double stranded polynucleotide, wherein the polynucleotide is selected from the group of polynucleotides consisting of polynucleotides comprising complementary DNA (cDNA), polynucleotides comprising genomic DNA, and polynucleotides comprising extra-g-enomic DNA,
- ii) contacting and cleaving at least one of the complementary strands of the double stranded polynucleotide provided in step i) with at least one cleavage agent capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary polynucleotide strands and cleaving only one of the strands of the polynucleotide provided in step i), thereby obtaining a nicked double stranded polynucleotide which comprises a single stranded polynucleotide tag, and thus
- ~~iii)~~ obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag.

2 (original). Method of claim 1, comprising the further steps of isolating the tag.

3 (previously presented). Method of claim 2, comprising the further step of determining the sequence of the tag.

4 (previously presented). Method of claim 1, comprising the further step of quantifying the tag.

5 (previously presented). Method of claim 1, wherein the single stranded polynucleotide tag comprises or essentially

consists of deoxyribonucleic acid.

6 (previously presented). Method of claim 1, wherein the single stranded polynucleotide tag comprises only a single polynucleotide strand and no complementary strand, or a part thereof, capable of forming with the single stranded polynucleotide tag a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary polynucleotides, including any double stranded polynucleotide wherein at least a part of the double stranded polynucleotide consists of single, complementary polynucleotides.

7 (previously presented). Method of claim 1, wherein the single stranded polynucleotide tag comprises less than 20 nucleotides.

8 (previously presented). Method of claim 1, wherein the single stranded polynucleotide tag comprises 10 nucleotides.

9 (previously presented). Method of claim 7, wherein all of said nucleotides of the single stranded polynucleotide tag originate from a cDNA obtained from a biological sample, or from genomic DNA obtained from a biological sample, or from extra-genomic DNA obtained from the biological sample.

10 (previously presented). Method of claim 1, wherein the cleavage agent capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary polynucleotide strands and cleaving only one of the strands is a site-specific nicking endonuclease.

11 (original). Method of claim 10, wherein the site-specific nicking endonuclease recognizes a recognition motif comprising the complementary polynucleotide strands

5'-GAGTC-3'

3'-CTCAG-5'.

12 (original). Method of claim 10, wherein the site-specific nicking endonuclease is isolated from a strain of *Bacillus stearotherophilus*.

13 (original). Method of claim 10, wherein the site-specific nicking endonuclease is isolated from a strain of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* 33M as provided by New England

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14 (currently amended). Method of claim 1 for obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag from a biological sample, wherein the method comprises, prior to the step of obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag, the further step of contacting and cleaving

- a) the double stranded polynucleotide provided in step i), or
- b) the double stranded polynucleotide of step ii) contacted and cleaved in one strand by the at least one first cleavage agent, ~~preferably a site-specific nicking endonuclease~~, capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary polynucleotide strands and cleaving only one of the strands of the polynucleotide with at least one second cleavage agent, ~~preferably a site-specific restriction endonuclease~~, capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary polynucleotide strands and cleaving both of the strands of the polynucleotide,

wherein the cleavage of only one strand, or both strands, of the double stranded polynucleotide occurs simultaneously, or sequentially in any order.

15 (original). Method of claim 14, wherein the cleavage agent capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary polynucleotide strands and cleaving both of the strands of the polynucleotide is a site-specific restriction endonuclease.

16 (original). Method of claim 15, wherein the site-specific restriction endonuclease is selected from the group consisting of site-specific restriction endonucleases of type II recognizing and cleaving a double stranded polynucleotide within the location of a recognition motif.

17 (original). Method of claim 15, wherein the site-

specific restriction endonuclease is selected from the group consisting of site-specific restriction endonucleases of type IIs recognizing and cleaving a double stranded polynucleotide beyond the location of a recognition motif producing either 3' or 5' overhangs or blunt ends.

18 (previously presented). Method of claim 6, wherein the method comprises the further step of providing at least one adapter oligonucleotide comprising at least one recognition motif, or a part thereof, for at least one cleavage agent capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving a) only one complementary strand, or b) both of the complementary strands of the double stranded polynucleotide.

19 (original). Method of claim 18, wherein the adapter oligonucleotide comprises or essentially consists of complementary strands comprising at least one recognition motif for at least one cleavage agent, wherein said motif comprises complementary polynucleotide strands.

20 (original). Method of claim 18, wherein the adapter oligonucleotide comprises or essentially consists of a part of a recognition motif for at least one cleavage agent, wherein said part comprises a single oligonucleotide strand which, together with a complementary strand, forms a recognition motif for at least one cleavage agent.

21 (previously presented). Method of claim 18, wherein the adapter comprises at least two recognition motifs, or a single stranded part thereof, wherein at least one of said motifs are capable of binding a site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving only one complementary strand thereof.

22 (original). Method of claim 21, wherein the adapter further comprises a recognition motif capable of binding a site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and

cleaving both of the complementary stands of the double stranded polynucleotide.

23 (original). Method of claim 22, wherein the recognition motif for the site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving only one complementary strand thereof forms part of the recognition motif for the site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving both of the complementary stands of the double stranded polynucleotide.

24 (previously presented). Method of claim 18 for obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag from a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of

- i) providing at least one adapter oligonucleotide comprising
 - a) at least one recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein said motif comprises a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary polynucleotide strands, or
 - b) a part of a recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein said part comprises a single polynucleotide strand which, together with a complementary polynucleotide strand, forms a recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease,
- ii) further providing
 - c) at least one ribonucleic acid obtained from the biological sample, or
 - d) at least one double stranded polynucleotide fragment comprising complementary polynucleotide

strands, wherein said double stranded polynucleotide is obtained by a method comprising the step of using the at least one ribonucleic acid provided in step iic) as a template for the synthesis of a polynucleotide strand complementary to the at least one ribonucleic acid, or

- e) at least one double stranded genomic polynucleotide fragment, or at least one double stranded extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment, wherein said genomic polynucleotide fragment or extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment is obtained by cleaving a genomic polynucleotide or an extra-genomic polynucleotide with at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving both of said strands,

iii) obtaining a double stranded chimeric polynucleotide comprising an adapter oligonucleotide part by

iiia) linking together

- f) the at least one adapter oligonucleotide of step ia) comprising the at least one recognition motif for the at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein said motif comprises complementary strands,

with either

- g) the at least one double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary polynucleotide strands, wherein said double stranded polynucleotide is obtained by a method comprising the step of using the at least one ribonucleic acid provided in

step iic) as a template for the synthesis of a polynucleotide strand complementary to the at least one ribonucleic acid, or

- h) the at least one double stranded genomic polynucleotide or the at least one double stranded extra-genomic polynucleotide of step iie),

or

iiib) obtaining a double stranded chimeric polynucleotide comprising an adapter oligonucleotide part by linking together

- i) at least one adapter oligonucleotide comprising a part of a recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein said part comprises a single oligonucleotide strand which, together with a complementary strand, forms a recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease,

with

- j) the at least one ribonucleic acid obtained from the biological sample,

and

- k) obtaining at least one double stranded chimeric polynucleotide comprising an adapter oligonucleotide part by using the chimeric polynucleotide obtained by linking together the adapter oligonucleotide of step iiibi) with the ribonucleic acid of step iiibj) as a template for the synthesis of a polynucleotide strand complementary to said chimeric polynucleotide,

- iv) contacting and cleaving the double stranded chimeric

polynucleotide obtained in step iia) or step iib) with either

iva) at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary polynucleotide strands and cleaving only one of said strands,

or contacting and cleaving the double stranded chimeric polynucleotide obtained in step iia) or step iib) with

ivb) a combination of

a) at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving both of said strands, and

b) at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary polynucleotide strands and cleaving only one of said strands, wherein the contacting and cleaving of the double stranded chimeric polynucleotide performed with the combination of step ivb) occurs either simultaneously, or sequentially in any order, and

v) obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag.

25 (original). Method of claim 24 for obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag from a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of

- i) providing at least one ribonucleic acid from the biological sample,
- ii) obtaining at least one double stranded polynucleotide

- comprising two complementary strands by using the at least one ribonucleic acid provided in step i) as a template for the synthesis of a polynucleotide strand complementary to the at least one ribonucleic acid,
- iii) providing at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving the double stranded polynucleotide obtained in step ii) into at least two fragments,
 - iv) contacting and cleaving the at least one double stranded polynucleotide obtained in step ii) with the at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease provided in step iii),
 - v) obtaining at least one double stranded polynucleotide fragment by cleaving the at least one double stranded polynucleotide contacted with the at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease in step iv),
 - vi) providing at least one adapter oligonucleotide comprising at least one recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein said motif comprises a double stranded oligonucleotide comprising complementary strands, wherein the adapter is capable of being linked together with the at least one double stranded polynucleotide fragment obtained in step v),
 - vii) obtaining at least one chimeric polynucleotide by linking together the at least one double stranded polynucleotide fragment obtained in step v) and the at least one adapter oligonucleotide provided in step vi),
 - viii) providing at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded chimeric polynucleotide comprising complementary strands

- and cleaving only one of the complementary strands of the chimeric polynucleotide obtained in step vii),
- ix) contacting and cleaving the at least one chimeric polynucleotide obtained in step vii) with the at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease provided in step viii), and
 - x) obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag.

26 (original). Method of claim 24 for obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag from a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of

- i) providing at least one ribonucleic acid from the biological sample,
- ii) obtaining at least one double stranded polynucleotide comprising two complementary strands by using the at least one ribonucleic acid provided in step i) as a template for the synthesis of a polynucleotide strand complementary to the at least one ribonucleic acid,
- iii) providing at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving the double stranded polynucleotide obtained in step ii) into at least two fragments,
- iv) contacting and cleaving the at least one double stranded polynucleotide obtained in step ii) with the at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease provided in step iii),
- v) obtaining at least one double stranded polynucleotide fragment by cleaving the at least one double stranded polynucleotide contacted with the at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease in step iv),
- vi) providing at least one adapter oligonucleotide

- comprising at least one recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein said motif comprises a double stranded oligonucleotide comprising complementary strands, wherein the adapter is capable of being linked together with the at least one double stranded polynucleotide fragment obtained in step v),
- vii) obtaining at least one double stranded chimeric polynucleotide by linking together the at least one double stranded polynucleotide fragment obtained in step v) and the at least one adapter oligonucleotide provided in step vi),
 - viii) providing at least one further site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded chimeric polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving both of the complementary strands of the chimeric polynucleotide provided in step vii),
 - ix) contacting and cleaving the at least one chimeric polynucleotide obtained in step vii) with the at least one further site-specific restriction endonuclease provided in step viii),
 - x) obtaining at least one chimeric polynucleotide fragment by cleaving the at least one chimeric polynucleotide contacted with the at least one further site-specific restriction endonuclease in step ix),
 - xi) providing at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded chimeric polynucleotide fragment comprising complementary strands and cleaving only one of the complementary strands of the chimeric polynucleotide fragment obtained in step x),
 - xii) contacting and cleaving the at least one chimeric

polynucleotide fragment obtained in step x) with the at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease provided in step xi), and
xiii) obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag.

27 (original). Method of claim 24 for obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag from a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of

- i) providing at least one ribonucleic acid from the biological sample
- ii) providing at least one adapter oligonucleotide comprising a part of a recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein said part comprises a single oligonucleotide strand which, together with a complementary strand, forms a recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease,
- iii) obtaining at least one chimeric polynucleotide by linking together the at least one ribonucleic acid of step i) with the at least one adapter oligonucleotide of step ii),
- iv) obtaining at least one double stranded chimeric polynucleotide comprising an adapter oligonucleotide part by using the chimeric polynucleotide of step iii) as a template for the synthesis of a polynucleotide strand complementary to said chimeric polynucleotide,
- v) providing at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving the double stranded polynucleotide obtained in step iv) into at least two fragments,
- vi) contacting and cleaving the at least one double stranded chimeric polynucleotide obtained in step iv)

- with the at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease provided in step v),
- vii) obtaining at least one double stranded chimeric polynucleotide fragment by cleaving the at least one double stranded chimeric polynucleotide contacted with the at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease in step vi),
 - viii) providing at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded chimeric polynucleotide fragment comprising complementary strands and cleaving only one of the complementary strands of the chimeric polynucleotide fragment obtained in step vii),
 - ix) contacting and cleaving the at least one chimeric polynucleotide fragment obtained in step vii) with the at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease provided in step viii), and
 - x) obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag.

28 (original). Method of claim 24 for obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag from a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of

- i) providing at least one ribonucleic acid from the biological sample,
- ii) providing at least one adapter oligonucleotide comprising a part of a recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein said part comprises a single oligonucleotide strand which, together with a complementary strand, forms a recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease,
- iii) obtaining at least one chimeric polynucleotide by linking together the at least one ribonucleic acid of

- step i) with the at least one adapter oligonucleotide of step ii),
- iv) obtaining at least one double stranded chimeric polynucleotide comprising an adapter oligonucleotide part by using the chimeric polynucleotide of step iii) as a template for the synthesis of a polynucleotide strand complementary to said chimeric polynucleotide,
 - v) providing at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded chimeric polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving only one of the complementary strands of the chimeric polynucleotide obtained in step iv),
 - vi) contacting and cleaving the at least one chimeric polynucleotide obtained in step iv) with the at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease provided in step v), and
 - vii) obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag.

29 (original). Method of claim 24 for obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag from a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of

- i) providing at least one double stranded genomic polynucleotide fragment, or at least one double stranded extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment, wherein said genomic polynucleotide fragment or extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment is obtained by cleaving a genomic polynucleotide or an extra-genomic polynucleotide, respectively, with at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving both of said strands,
- ii) providing at least one adapter oligonucleotide

- comprising at least one recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein said motif comprises a double stranded oligonucleotide comprising complementary strands, wherein the adapter is capable of being linked together with the at least one double stranded genomic polynucleotide fragment, or the at least one double stranded extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment, provided in step i),
- iii) obtaining at least one chimeric polynucleotide by linking together the at least one double stranded genomic polynucleotide fragment, or the at least one double stranded extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment obtained in step i) and the at least one adapter oligonucleotide provided in step ii),
 - iv) providing at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving only one of the complementary strands of the at least one chimeric polynucleotide obtained in step iii),
 - v) contacting and cleaving the at least one chimeric polynucleotide obtained in step iii) with the at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease provided in step iv), and
 - vi) obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag.

30 (original). Method of claim 24 for obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag from a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of

- i) providing at least one double stranded genomic polynucleotide fragment, or at least one double stranded extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment, wherein said genomic polynucleotide fragment or extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment is obtained by

cleaving a genomic polynucleotide or an extra-genomic polynucleotide, respectively, with at least one site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving both of said strands,

- ii) providing at least one adapter oligonucleotide comprising at least one recognition motif for at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein said motif comprises a double stranded oligonucleotide comprising complementary strands, wherein the adapter is capable of being linked together with the at least one double stranded genomic polynucleotide fragment, or the at least one double stranded extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment, provided in step i),
- iii) obtaining at least one chimeric polynucleotide by linking together the at least one double stranded genomic polynucleotide fragment, or the at least one double stranded extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment obtained in step i) and the at least one adapter oligonucleotide provided in step ii),
- iv) providing at least one further site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving both of the complementary strands of the at least one chimeric polynucleotide of step iii) obtained by linking together the at least one double stranded genomic polynucleotide fragment, or the at least one double stranded extra-genomic polynucleotide fragment, and the at least one adapter oligonucleotide provided in step ii),
- v) contacting and cleaving the at least one chimeric polynucleotide obtained in step iii) with the at least one further site-specific restriction endonuclease

- provided in step iv),
- vi) obtaining at least one chimeric polynucleotide fragment by cleaving the at least one chimeric polynucleotide contacted with the at least one further site-specific restriction endonuclease in step v),
 - vii) providing at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognizing a recognition motif comprised in the double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving only one of the complementary strands of the at least one chimeric polynucleotide fragment obtained in step vi),
 - viii) contacting and cleaving the at least one chimeric polynucleotide fragment obtained in step vi) with the at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease provided in step vii), and
 - ix) obtaining at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag.

31 (previously presented). Method of claim 24, wherein the ribonucleic acid comprises mRNA.

32 (previously presented). Method of claim 31, wherein the ribonucleic acid comprises mRNA that is polyadenylated.

33 (original). Method of claim 31, wherein the mRNA is present in mixture with nonpolyadenylated ribonucleic acids.

34 (previously presented). Method of claim 24, wherein the site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognizing complementary strands of a double stranded polynucleotide recognizes a motif comprising less than 7 nucleotides.

35 (previously presented). Method of claim 24, wherein the chimeric polynucleotide is obtained by means of ligation.

36 (previously presented). Method of claim 24 comprising the further step of contacting the double stranded polynucleotide with a site-specific methylase or methyltransferase.

37 (original). Method of claim 36, wherein the site-specific methylase or methyltransferase methylates a recognition motif capable of being recognized by at least one of the site-

specific endonucleases capable of recognizing a double stranded polynucleotide comprising complementary strands and cleaving either one or both of said strands.

38 (previously presented). Method of claim 24, wherein a methylated dCTP analog is substituted for an unmodified dCTP in the synthesis reaction resulting in the synthesis of a complementary strand to the template.

39 (previously presented). Method of claim 1 comprising the further step of separating at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag from other single stranded polynucleotides and/or double stranded polynucleotides.

40 (currently amended). Method of claim 39 comprising the further steps of separating the at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag by forming a hybrid polynucleotide tag and/or a chimeric polynucleotide tag between at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag and a complementary, single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence of a first identifying linker oligonucleotide, said method comprising the steps of

- i) providing a sample ~~preferably comprising at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag~~, or a plurality of samples obtained by dividing a composition comprising a plurality of single stranded polynucleotide tags into at least about 16 samples,
- ii) contacting each of the plurality of samples, or a subset thereof, provided in step i) with at least one first identifying linker oligonucleotide, or a plurality of first identifying linker oligonucleotides, wherein each first identifying linker oligonucleotide comprises a single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence, wherein the at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag, or each of the plurality of single stranded polynucleotide tags, or a subset thereof, in each of the samples is contacted with essentially only

one first identifying linker oligonucleotide comprising a single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence,

~~wherein preferably each sample is contacted with essentially all possible combinations of single stranded first unique nucleotide sequences of the first identifying linker oligonucleotide, or a predetermined subset of such combinations,~~

wherein at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag in each sample comprises a polynucleotide sequence, or a part thereof, complementary to a single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence of at least one first identifying linker oligonucleotide contacting the sample,

wherein the contacting of each of the plurality of samples, or a subset thereof provided in step i), with at least one or a plurality of first identifying linker oligonucleotides, occurs under conditions allowing a hybridization to occur between

- a) at least one first identifying linker oligonucleotide comprising a single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence, and
- b) at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag complementary to the single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence, and optionally

iii) removing by means of one or more washing steps any unhybridized material from the hybrid polynucleotide tags and/or the chimeric polynucleotide tags formed between the single stranded polynucleotide tag and the complementary, single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence of the first identifying linker oligonucleotide.

41 (original). Method of claim 40, wherein the plurality or subset of first identifying linker oligonucleotides is attached to a solid support.

42 (original). Method of claim 41, wherein the solid support comprises a hybridization array in the form of an ordered plurality of first identifying linker oligonucleotides.

43 (previously presented). Method of claim 40, wherein substantially each tag is ligated to the first identifying linker oligonucleotide hybridized thereto.

44 (original). Method of claim 43, wherein the ligation is an enzyme catalysed ligation.

45 (previously presented). Method of claim 40, wherein substantially each of the plurality or subset of first identifying linker oligonucleotides further comprises a molecular identifier capable of characterizing and/or separating the linker oligonucleotides and/or hybrid oligonucleotide tags according to i) the molecular weight and/or ii) charge and/or iii) an electromagnetic property and/or iv) an ability to emit electromagnetic radiation after excitation of individual linker oligonucleotides comprising individual molecular identifiers.

46 (previously presented). Method of claim 40, wherein substantially each of the plurality or subset of first identifying linker oligonucleotides further comprises a selectively detectable label capable of identifying substantially individual identifying linker oligonucleotides and/or hybrid oligonucleotide tags forming part of a plurality of such oligonucleotides, or a subset thereof.

47 (previously presented). Method of claim 40, wherein the maximum number of combinations of single stranded first unique nucleotide sequences is 4^n , wherein n denotes the number of nucleotides in the unique nucleotide sequence.

48 (previously presented). Method of claim 40, wherein each sample comprising the at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag is located in a separate container.

49 (previously presented). Method of claim 40, wherein the

at least one or a plurality of first identifying linker oligonucleotides comprises a recognition motif for a site-specific restriction endonuclease, wherein the recognition motif is correlated to the sequence of nucleotides in the single stranded first, unique nucleotide sequence.

50 (original). Method of claim 49 comprising the further steps of

- i) obtaining at least one or a plurality of chimeric polynucleotide tags comprising a first identifying linker oligonucleotide,
- ii) contacting and cleaving the at least one or a plurality of chimeric polynucleotide tags comprising
 - a) a single stranded polynucleotide tag and
 - b) a complementary, single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence of a first identifying linker oligonucleotidewith a site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognising the recognition motif, and
- iii) obtaining at least one or a plurality of chimeric polynucleotide tag fragments, and optionally
- iv) substituting a phosphate group and/or an OH-group at one or both ends of the single stranded polynucleotide tag with a molecular moiety preventing the substituted, single stranded polynucleotide tag from participating in a ligase reaction including a ligase chain reaction, and further optionally,
- v) contacting at least one or a plurality of second identifying linker oligonucleotides each comprising a single stranded, unique second nucleotide sequence with the at least one or a plurality of chimeric polynucleotide tag fragments obtained in step iii).

51 (original). Method of claim 50, wherein each recognition motif is recognised by a different site-specific restriction endonuclease.

52 (original). Method of claim 50, wherein each recognition motif is recognised by the same site-specific restriction endonuclease.

53 (previously presented). Method of claim 50 and comprising the further step of contacting the at least one or a plurality of chimeric polynucleotide tags with a site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognising a recognition motif of the chimeric polynucleotide tag fragment and cleaving a single strand of said fragment and providing a single stranded polynucleotide tag.

54 (previously presented). Method of claim 40, wherein the at least one or a plurality of first identifying linker oligonucleotides comprises a recognition motif for a site-specific nicking endonuclease, wherein the recognition motif is correlated to the sequence of nucleotides in the single stranded first, unique nucleotide sequence.

55 (original). Method of claim 54 comprising the further steps of

- i) obtaining at least one or a plurality of chimeric polynucleotide tags comprising a first identifying linker oligonucleotide,
- ii) contacting and cleaving the at least one or a plurality of chimeric polynucleotide tags comprising
 - a) a single stranded polynucleotide tag and
 - b) a complementary, single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence of a first identifying linker oligonucleotidewith a site-specific nicking endonuclease capable of recognising the recognition motif, and
- iii) obtaining at least one or a plurality of single stranded polynucleotide tags, and optionally
- iv) substituting a phosphate group and/or an OH-group at one or both ends of the single stranded polynucleotide tag with a molecular moiety preventing the

- substituted, single stranded polynucleotide tag from participating in a ligase reaction including a ligase chain reaction, and further optionally,
- v) contacting at least one or a plurality of second identifying linker oligonucleotides each comprising a single stranded, unique second nucleotide sequence with the at least one or a plurality of single stranded polynucleotide tags obtained in step iii).

56 (original). Method of claim 55, wherein each recognition motif is recognised by a different site-specific nicking endonuclease.

57 (original). Method of claim 55, wherein each recognition motif is recognised by the same site-specific nicking endonuclease .

58 (previously presented). Method of claim 55 and comprising the further step of contacting the at least one or a plurality of chimeric polynucleotide tags with a site-specific restriction endonuclease capable of recognising a recognition motif of the chimeric polynucleotide tag fragment and cleaving said fragment.

59 (previously presented). Method of claim 50, wherein the plurality or subset of second identifying linker oligonucleotides is attached to a solid support.

60 (original). Method of claim 59, wherein the solid support comprises a hybridization array in the form of an ordered plurality of second identifying linker oligonucleotides.

61 (previously presented). Method of claim 50, wherein substantially each chimeric polynucleotide tag fragment is ligated to the second identifying linker oligonucleotide hybridized thereto.

62 (original). Method of claim 61, wherein the ligation is an enzyme catalysed ligation.

63 (previously presented). Method of claim 50, wherein substantially each of the plurality or subset of second

identifying linker oligonucleotides further comprises a molecular identifier capable of characterizing and/or separating the linker oligonucleotides and/or hybrid oligonucleotide tags according to i) the molecular weight and/or ii) charge and/or iii) an electromagnetic property and/or iv) an ability to emit electromagnetic radiation after excitation of individual linker oligonucleotides comprising individual molecular identifiers.

64 (previously presented). Method of claim 50, wherein substantially each of the plurality or subset of second identifying linker oligonucleotides further comprises a selectively detectable label capable of identifying substantially individual identifying linker oligonucleotides and/or hybrid oligonucleotide tags and/or chimeric oligonucleotide tags forming part of a plurality of such oligonucleotides, or a subset thereof.

65 (previously presented). Method of claim 50, wherein the maximum number of combinations of single stranded second unique nucleotide sequences is 4^n , wherein n denotes the number of nucleotides in the unique nucleotide sequence.

66 (previously presented). Method of claim 50, wherein each sample comprising the at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag is located in a separate container.

67 (previously presented). Method of claim 43 for determining the sequence of a part of a single stranded polynucleotide tag hybridized or ligated to an identifying linker oligonucleotide, said method comprising the further steps of

i) contacting

- a) a solid support comprising a hybridization array comprising an ordered plurality of first identifying linker oligonucleotides comprising a single stranded first unique oligonucleotide sequence, with
- b) a sample comprising at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag, or a plurality of samples

obtained by dividing a composition comprising a plurality of single stranded polynucleotide tags into at least about 16 samples,

wherein each set of first identifying linker oligonucleotides comprising a single stranded first unique oligonucleotide sequence is identifiable by their location in the hybridization array,

wherein essentially all possible combinations of single stranded first unique nucleotide sequences of first identifying linker oligonucleotides, or a subset of such combinations, are represented in the array,

wherein at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag comprised in the sample is hybridized to a complementary single stranded first unique nucleotide sequences of a first identifying linker oligonucleotide,

wherein the hybridization of the at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag to a complementary single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence occurs at an identifiable position in the hybridization array,

wherein said hybridization generates a hybrid nucleotide tag comprising the at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag hybridized to a complementary single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence of a first identifying linker oligonucleotide, and optionally

- ii) determining the position in the hybridization array of the hybrid polynucleotide tag, by

- iii) correlating the position in the hybridization array of the hybrid polynucleotide tag with the corresponding single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence, and
- iv) determining the sequence of the part of the single stranded polynucleotide tag that is hybridized to the complementary single stranded first unique nucleotide sequence at the determined position in the hybridization array.

68 (original). Method of claim 67, wherein substantially each tag is ligated to the first identifying linker oligonucleotide hybridized thereto.

69 (original). Method of claim 68, wherein the ligation is an enzyme catalysed ligation.

70 (previously presented). Method of claim 67, wherein substantially each of the plurality or subset of first identifying linker oligonucleotides further comprises a molecular identifier capable of characterizing and/or separating the linker oligonucleotides and/or hybrid oligonucleotide tags and/or chimeric oligonucleotide tags according to i) the molecular weight and/or ii) charge and/or iii) an electromagnetic property and/or iv) an ability to emit electromagnetic radiation after excitation of individual linker oligonucleotides comprising individual molecular identifiers.

71 (previously presented). Method of claim 67, wherein substantially each of the plurality or subset of first identifying linker oligonucleotides further comprises a selectively detectable label capable of identifying substantially individual identifying linker oligonucleotides and/or hybrid oligonucleotide tags and/or chimeric oligonucleotides forming part of a plurality of such oligonucleotides, or a subset thereof.

72 (previously presented). Method of claim 67, wherein the maximum number of combinations of single stranded first unique

nucleotide sequences is 4^n , wherein n denotes the number of nucleotides in the unique nucleotide sequence.

73 (previously presented). Method of claim 67, wherein each sample comprising the at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag is located in a separate container.

74 (previously presented). Method of claim 43, wherein the method comprises the further steps of determining at least part of the sequence of the tag not hybridized to the single stranded, first unique nucleotide sequence of a first identifying linker oligonucleotide, said method comprising

- i) contacting at least one or a plurality of said hybrid or chimeric polynucleotide tags with at least one or a plurality of second identifying linker oligonucleotides,

wherein each second identifying linker oligonucleotide comprises a single stranded, second unique oligonucleotide sequence,

wherein the single stranded, unique second nucleotide sequence of each second identifying linker oligonucleotide comprises essentially all possible combinations of second oligonucleotide sequences, or a subset of such sequences,

wherein each second identifying linker oligonucleotide further comprises at least one molecular identifier and/or at least one selectively detectable label capable of identifying the second identifying linker oligonucleotide,

wherein the contacting of step i) occurs under conditions allowing a hybridization to occur between at least one of the second identifying linker oligonucleotides and at least one hybrid

polynucleotide tag, and optionally removing any unhybridized second identifying linker oligonucleotide,

- ii) determining the presence and/or amount of any hybridized second identifying linker oligonucleotide comprising a second unique oligonucleotide sequence by means of detection of the label and/or the molecular identifier, and optionally
- iii) repeating steps i) and/or ii) until substantially all of the second identifying linker oligonucleotides in the hybridization array, or a predetermined subset thereof, have been tested.

75 (previously presented). Method of claim 40, wherein any hybridization step is followed by or performed simultaneously with a ligation step.

76 (original). Method of claim 75, wherein the ligation is an enzyme catalysed ligation.

77 (previously presented). Method for amplification of a hybrid polynucleotide tag obtainable by claim 40, wherein the method comprises the steps of

- i) obtaining at least one hybrid polynucleotide tag or at least one chimeric polynucleotide tag comprising
 - a) a single stranded polynucleotide tag hybridized or ligated to one or both of
 - b) a first identifying linker oligonucleotide comprising a single stranded, first unique oligonucleotide sequence, and
 - c) a second identifying linker oligonucleotide comprising a single stranded, second unique oligonucleotide sequence

wherein said first identifying linker oligonucleotide

and said second identifying linker oligonucleotide comprises single stranded nucleotide sequences complementary to at least a part of the nucleotide sequence of the single stranded polynucleotide tag, and

- ii) amplifying the at least one hybrid or chimeric polynucleotide tag.

78 (original). Method of claim 77, wherein the amplification comprises a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) step, including a reaction step comprising an asymmetric PCR, and/or a ligase chain reaction (LCR) step, including a reaction step comprising an asymmetric LCR.

79 (previously presented). Method for identifying a cDNA in a biological sample, said method comprising the steps of any of the methods for obtaining and characterizing a single stranded polynucleotide tag according to claim 40, said method comprising the further steps of

- i) comparing for at least one of a plurality of predetermined positions in a hybridization array, or for at least one of a plurality of predetermined positions in a capillary tube of a microfluid device,
 - a) the sequence of the at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag and/or the amount of the at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag with
 - b) the sequence and/or amount of a predetermined polynucleotide tag obtained from a predetermined cDNA, and

- ii) identifying a cDNA present in the biological sample.

80 (previously presented). A method for diagnosing a

clinical condition, said method comprising the steps of

- i) determining for at least one of a plurality of predetermined positions in a hybridization array, or for at least one of a plurality of predetermined positions in a capillary tube of a microfluid device, at least one predetermined cDNA in a biological sample by performing a method according to claim 40,

wherein each of the first identifying linker oligonucleotides comprises a predetermined single stranded, first unique oligonucleotide sequence,

wherein each of the second identifying linker oligonucleotides comprises a predetermined single stranded, second unique oligonucleotide sequence,

wherein at least one of said first and second identifying linker oligonucleotides comprises at least one selectively detectable molecular identifier and/or at least one selectively detectable label,

wherein the predetermined cDNA is determined by assaying for a predetermined polynucleotide tag originating from said predetermined cDNA,

wherein the predetermined polynucleotide tag originating from said predetermined cDNA comprises a nucleotide sequence complementary to the sequence of the first and second identifying linker oligonucleotides,

wherein the at least one predetermined position in the hybridization array, or the at least one predetermined position in the capillary tube of a microfluid device, in combination with the determination of the at least

one selectively detectable molecular identifier and/or the at least one selectively detectable label comprised by at least one of said first and second identifying linker oligonucleotides, is positively correlated with the presence in the biological sample of the at least one predetermined cDNA, and

ii) diagnosing the clinical condition.

81 (previously presented). Method of claim 1, wherein at least one cleavage agent is attached to a solid support.

82 (previously presented). Method of claim 35, wherein a ligation step is carried out by using a ligase that is attached to a solid support.

83 (previously presented). Method of claim 81, wherein solid support is a capillary tube with a diameter of less than 1 mm.

84 (previously presented). Method of claim 83, wherein the solid support is a capillary tube with a diameter less than 0,1 mm.

85 (previously presented). Method of claim 81 wherein the solid support forms part of the inside of a chamber of a microfluid device.

86 (original). A kit for performing or assaying expression profiling and comprising at least one cleavage agent including at least one site-specific nicking endonuclease, at least one adapter oligonucleotide, and at least one identifying linker oligonucleotide.

87 (original). A kit for performing or assaying expression profiling and comprising a first identifying linker oligonucleotide comprising a single stranded part forming a 5' over-hang, and a second identifying linker oligonucleotide comprising a single stranded part forming a 3' overhang.

88 (original). Kit according to claim 87 and further comprising at least one adapter oligonucleotide preferably

comprising at least one recognition motif for a site-specific nicking endonuclease.

89 (original). Kit according to claim 88, wherein said adapter oligonucleotide and or said first and/or said second identifying linker oligonucleotide comprises one or more of i) a molecular identifier, ii) a selectively identifiable label, and a iii) recognition motif for a site-specific nicking endonuclease.

90 (original). Kit according to claim 89, wherein any one or more of said molecular identifier and said selectively identifiable label are attached to a solid support including a hybridization array.

91 (original). A solid support comprising a hybridization array comprising a plurality of ordered first identifying linker oligonucleotides, or a subset of such oligonucleotides, wherein at least one of said first identifying linker oligonucleotides comprises a single stranded nucleotide sequence hybridized to at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag comprising a sequence complementary thereto.

92 (previously presented). A solid support, comprising a plurality of ordered first identifying linker oligonucleotides, or a subset of such oligonucleotides, wherein at least one of said first identifying linker oligonucleotides comprises a single stranded nucleotide sequence hybridized to at least single stranded polynucleotide tag comprising a sequence complementary thereto wherein the single stranded poly-nucleotide tag is obtained by a method of claim 24.

93 (previously presented). The solid support according to claim 91, wherein the single stranded poly-nucleotide tag is obtained by displacement of a double stranded polynucleotide tag comprising at least partly complementary nucleotide strands.

94 (previously presented). Method of claim 55, wherein the plurality or subset of second identifying linker oligonucleotides is attached to a solid support.

95 (previously presented). Method of claim 55, wherein the

solid support comprises a hybridization array in the form of an ordered plurality of second identifying linker oligonucleotides.

96 (previously presented). Method of claim 55, wherein substantially each chimeric polynucleotide tag fragment is ligated to the second identifying linker oligonucleotide hybridized thereto.

97 (previously presented). Method of claim 55, wherein the ligation is an enzyme catalysed ligation.

98 (previously presented). Method of claim 55, wherein substantially each of the plurality or subset of second identifying linker oligonucleotides further comprises a molecular identifier capable of characterizing and/or separating the linker oligonucleotides and/or hybrid oligonucleotide tags according to i) the molecular weight and/or ii) charge and/or iii) an electromagnetic property and/or iv) an ability to emit electromagnetic radiation after excitation of individual linker oligonucleotides comprising individual molecular identifiers.

99 (previously presented). Method of claim 55, wherein substantially each of the plurality or subset of second identifying linker oligonucleotides further comprises a selectively detectable label capable of identifying substantially individual identifying linker oligonucleotides and/or hybrid oligonucleotide tags and/or chimeric oligonucleotide tags forming part of a plurality of such oligonucleotides, or a subset thereof.

100 (previously presented). Method of claim 55, wherein the maximum number of combinations of single stranded second unique nucleotide sequences is 4^n , wherein n denotes the number of nucleotides in the unique nucleotide sequence.

101 (previously presented). Method of claim 55, wherein each sample comprising the at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag is located in a separate container.

102 (previously presented). Method of claim 2, comprising the further step of quantifying the tag.

103 (previously presented). Method of claim 3, comprising

the further step of quantifying the tag.

104 (previously presented). Method of claim 82, wherein the solid support forms part of the inside of a chamber of a microfluid device.

105 (previously presented). Method of claim 8, wherein all of said nucleotides of the single stranded polynucleotide tag originate from a cDNA obtained from the biological sample, or from genomic DNA obtained from the biological sample, or from extra-genomic DNA obtained from the biological sample.

106 (new). Method of claim 15 in which the first cleavage agent is a site specific nicking endonuclease.

107 (new). The method according to claim 40, wherein the sample comprises at least one single stranded polynucleotide tag.

108 (new). Method of claim 107 wherein each sample is contacted with essentially all possible combinations of single stranded first unique nucleotide sequences of the first identifying linker oligonucleotide, or a predetermined subset of such combinations.